1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA 3 4 In Re: Bard IVC Filters MD-15-02641-PHX-DGC Products Liability Litigation 5 Phoenix, Arizona April 13, 2018 6 Doris Jones, an individual, 7 Plaintiff, CV-16-00782-PHX-DGC 8 V. 9 C.R. Bard, Inc., a New Jersey corporation; and Bard Peripheral 10 Vascular, Inc., an Arizona corporation, 11 12 Defendants. 1.3 14 15 BEFORE: THE HONORABLE DAVID G. CAMPBELL, JUDGE 16 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 17 PRETRIAL CONFERENCE 18 19 20 21 Official Court Reporter: Patricia Lyons, RMR, CRR 22 Sandra Day O'Connor U.S. Courthouse, Ste. 312 401 West Washington Street, SPC 41 23 Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2150 (602) 322-7257 24 Proceedings Reported by Stenographic Court Reporter 25 Transcript Prepared with Computer-Aided Transcription

1 APPEARANCES 2 For Plaintiff: 3 Gallagher & Kennedy By: MARK S. O'CONNOR, ESQ. 4 By: PAUL L. STOLLER, ESQ. By: SHANNON L. CLARK, ESQ. 5 By: C. LINCOLN COMBS, ESQ. 2575 East Camelback Road, Suite 1100 6 Phoenix, AZ 85016 7 8 9 For Defendants: 10 Nelson Mullins Riley & Scarborough By: ELIZABETH C. HELM, ESQ. 11 By: JAMES F. ROGERS, ESQ. By: MATTHEW B. LERNER, ESQ. 12 201 17th Street NW, Suite 1700 Atlanta, GA 30363 13 Snell & Wilmer 14 By: JAMES R. CONDO, ESQ. By: AMANDA C. SHERIDAN, ESQ. 15 400 East Van Buren Phoenix, AZ 85004 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

10:01:31 1

2

3

4

10:00:54 5

6 7

a

8

10:01:05 10

11 12

13

14

10:01:19 15

16

17

18

19

10:01:41 20

21

22

23

24

10:02:01 25

PROCEEDINGS

THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: MDL 2015-2641, Bard IVC Filters Products Liability Litigation on for hearing in regards to the Jones trial.

Will the parties please announce.

MR. O'CONNOR: Good morning, Your Honor. Mark
O'Connor, Paul Stoller, Shannon Clark, and Lincoln Combs on
behalf of the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Morning.

MR. ROGERS: Morning, Your Honor. Jim Rogers,

Matthew Lerner, and Kate Helm from Nelson Mullins on behalf of
the defendants. Also, we have Jim Condo and Amanda Sheridan
also on behalf of defendants.

THE COURT: Morning.

All right. Let's talk through the issues that you've identified in your brief, briefs, for the today's hearing, and then there's some other matters we ought to cover.

The first issue, starting with defendants' brief, is the assertion that evidence regarding Recovery filter complications and development should be excluded. I've read what the defendants have filed. I've read the brief that the plaintiffs filed last night.

Why don't we get defendants' thoughts on that issue in light of what's been said so far.

10:03:23 25

MR. LERNER: Your Honor, if it's okay I could probably address Motion in Limine Number 1 and 2 together.

THE COURT: Well, I'd like to talk about cephalad migration separately. But if you want to talk about both, that's fine, but I do want to have a specific discussion about cephalad migration.

MR. LERNER: For Motion in Limine Number 1, I think our focus is on cephalad migration. As we said in our briefs, the Eclipse filter here is Bard's fourth generation filter.

It's electropolished. It's five years after the Recovery filter was off the market. There's no allegations, or I'm not aware of any complaints where there's an Eclipse filter that migrated to the heart and caused death.

In this case, in Ms. Jones' case, it was a case of fracture with a strut that went to the lungs.

So there's a lot of time spent in the Booker case, I just did a search of the transcripts from the Booker case and there's over 200 entries of the word "death" in the trial transcripts. So that means on average 20 times a day the jury was hearing things about cephalad migration or death, and things that are really not relevant to this case.

I think it's confusing as well to the jury in this case about an Eclipse filter that happened — that was developed long after Recovery filter, that they're going to be discussing migration to the heart of a filter that's not at

10:04:30 20

10:04:51 25

issue here. I think it's confusing and even if it had marginal relevance, it just inflames the jury about issues that are not really relevant to the Eclipse filter that is at issue here.

The other thing, as part of that there's a lot of testimony talking about the testing for migration and 50-millimeters of mercury and what that meant, and whether the Recovery filter passed that specification or not. There's no issue here with the Eclipse filter that it passes migration specifications. There's not a dispute here. So I think it's very confusing to the jury to be talking about that sort of testing and deaths when that is simply not an issue in this case.

THE COURT: Well, I take it that you are arguing,
Mr. Lerner, in addition to your argument that the deaths
should be set aside, at least your brief seemed to suggest you
don't think any evidence should come in about the Recovery or
its development or about its testing or about the complication
rates that were experienced.

MR. LERNER: I think the existence of the Recovery filter, that it was in the line of filters, that background, sure. I also think that the complication related to the Recovery filter are not relevant in this case. I'm even more kind of sensitive to and focused on the cephalad migration as a bigger issue and that being a particular thing that should

be excluded because I think it's just confusing and it's 10:04:55 1 2 inflammatory and unduly prejudicial and confusing. 3 So although I think -- I don't think that the testing 4 rates of the Recovery filter is relevant, I don't think the 10:05:07 other complications relating to Recovery -- because the 6 Eclipse filter, if you look at the clinical experience, it 7 eliminated the cranial cephalad migration, fracture resistance 8 was improved, and the predicate device for the Eclipse is the G2 Express. 10:05:23 10 So we talked a lot in the Booker case about 11 substantial equivalence and the representations were we made 12 the representations to the FDA that the G2 was substantially equivalent to the Recovery. 13 Well, here we have Bard's fourth generation. 14 10:05:38 15 have the Recovery, the G2, the G2 Express, and now the 16 Eclipse. It's very attenuated from the circumstances of this 17 case. That's -- those are some of reasons why we think that 18 that that should be excluded. 19 10:05:50 20 THE COURT: Okay. Thanks. Plaintiff's counsel. 21 22 MR. STOLLER: Morning, Your Honor. Paul Stoller for 23 plaintiffs. 24 I will start with the last issue first and work my 10:06:10 25 way back to the cephalad migration issue.

10:07:39 25

The question here and the issue that the defendants framed in their -- I'm going to put air quotes around the term "renewed" motion for -- to eliminate or exclude the Recovery evidence is premised on a false premise that the Eclipse is a different device from the G2.

You've heard this issue and this argument as relates to the G2 and why the Recovery evidence is relevant to the G2. It's relevant to the Eclipse for the exact same reason. And it essentially is that because while there is time between the G2 coming to the market and the Eclipse coming to the market, they're the same device and Bard treats them as the same device. They trained their sales and reps — sales reps and employees they're the same device. And they are the same device.

Only difference between G2 and the Eclipse is they added a hook to the top, which is the G2 Express, which has nothing to do with any of the design and complication issues here, and then they colored it blue and they electropolished it.

Now, they would make today some claim that the electropolishing is some significant difference. But at the time they did it they didn't believe it had anything to do with a change to the design that was focused at or implemented in order to correct any of the complications that are at issue with the G2 or with the Recovery.

10:08:52 25

In fact, their vice president of research and development was very clear about that. Effectively they didn't have any reason to believe it was going to do anything, this was just to conform with the industry practices with respect to Nitinol.

"sanding" is probably too abrasive a term under the circumstances, but it's removing microimperfections. They had no reason to believe that that changed anything about the device. It was not the reason for doing it.

Effectively it's like taking the Ford Pinto, painting it green, polishing it, and calling it a Stallion and saying it's a different design.

It's not.

The Eclipse is, in fact, dimensionally and proportionally, the width and strength of the various arms, legs, hooks, identical to the G2. So let me start with that premise.

When you -- then the question becomes, and, again, you've heard this issue before, how is the Recovery relevant to the G2 and thus to the Eclipse as well?

The story here, Your Honor, is one of -- let's start with our claims. Our claims on design defect, both in strict liability and negligence, are that Bard's actions were not reasonable in developing the -- designing and developing the

10:08:56

10:09:03

10:09:17 10

10:09:32 15

10:09:57 20

10:10:11 25

filter, and that goes all the way back to the very beginning the Recovery.

Why? Two reasons.

One is, based on what they knew about the Recovery, that device never should have been on the market. Their point of failure starts from the get-go.

If the Recovery's never on the market because they didn't do the things they were supposed to do there, including appropriate testing, they never did a clinical trial, the design issues that they were aware of before they even took that device to market, takes that -- not only that device off the market, but all the subsequent devices off the market.

But the other thing in terms of the design and development story is that in terms of the reasonableness of its activities, what happened with the Recovery is highly relevant to the G2 and the subsequent Eclipse because every point along the way Bard, first, did things improperly in terms of the design and then when they moved from Recovery to the G2, it was, one, an immediate reaction to what happened with the Recovery, so we'll talk about this a little bit more when we talk about the cephalad migrations, but it was in reaction to what happened with the Recovery, but improperly so. Because they didn't do the right testing.

So if you go back to the beginning and you start with Dr. Asch, they have complications in that study. Unexpected

complications. They tell Dr. Asch and they have internal documents that say things like if we have one more migration, we're going to stop it and redesign it. And they do have more migrations. But they don't. They don't stop. They don't redesign it.

You get to the special design review committee that convenes in December of 2003, weeks before they take it to full market release. They list a number of questions. What's our support for this? What's our support for the 50 millimeters mercury migration standard? What's our support for -- how do we compare to these other things? Before we get to market, here's another flashing red light to stop. And they blow past that without doing anything at all.

And there's these consistent signs along the way that they should have stopped. They didn't do root cause analyses to figure out why the filter was migrating towards the heart and causing deaths. They knew it was a problem, but they never knew why.

And so when you get to the design of the G2, while it's reactive, it's without knowledge.

And you'll hear, and you heard from the stand, from Dr. McMeeking in the Booker trial, say they did not test the Recovery appropriately, they did not determine in that time period in 2004 and early 2005 the root cause for why these failures were happening, and so when they went to design the

10:10:42 10

10:11:15 20

10:11:33 25

22

23

24

10:13:01 25

10:11:36

1

3

G2, the G2 design is a direct result of that. They thought, hey, we're moving towards the heart. So how do we do that? We'll make it wider. Substantially wider. That was a direct result or -- direct result of those cephalad migrations and why they changed it, but they didn't know what that result -they didn't understand -- sorry.

They did not understand why it was moving up, and so their solution was we'll just make it wider and that will fix it. What you heard from Dr. McMeeking is that making it wider causes a whole other set of issues that arise in the G2, which is that it forces -- because he talked about it as spring, right? He said that makes this one a spring that is trying to fit in a hole that's this big when it's this big, and that forces it to tilt which forces it to perforate which causes fractures.

So all these things, these design problems that exist in the G2 and also in the Eclipse, are a direct result of Bard's failure to properly test, failure to do root cause analyses, and design reactively without determining -- again, without doing proper tests on the G2 or doing clinical study on the G2 that would have alerted them that we're going to have the big problems that come with the G2.

Does the G2, does the Eclipse migrate caudally? never -- we can't say never, but certainly -- and it certainly doesn't at the rate of the Recovery filter.

10:14:20 25

But it does -- but all of the things, all of the design problems with the G2 tie back to all its failures in terms of what it did with the Recovery and start back right from the very beginning with the Asch study.

And they tie, candidly, very directly to this issue of cephalad migration because if they don't have cephalad migration or if they do a proper root cause — again, I keep saying "they." It's Bard. If Bard does a proper root cause analysis or if they don't have cephalad migration with the Recovery, you do not have the same design of the G2 and thus the Eclipse.

That whole history is entirely relevant to the claim for negligence, for their failure to act reasonably in their testing and design. It's relevant to the claims on the design defect itself in terms of what did they do? Was it a reasonable process they undertook in designing this? Did the risks outweigh the benefits? And did they understand it? Because they never did.

This was, as you know, from plaintiff's perspective, and you had a jury here not that long ago, found punitive damages. This was a company that put a product out on the market without having adequately tested it, both at the Recovery stage and at the G2 stage. Without having adequately tested it clinically, without having adequately tested it in terms of the lab tests and bench tests they did, and that

carries through. And had they — they kept things on the market in order to preserve their position rather than stopping at the very beginning and saying we need to do an appropriate full clinical test to see whether this works or not before we use the human patient population as a guinea pig experiment.

So they're intricately related.

They're tied both to our claims, our substantive claims, this evidence about both, about the Recovery itself and its design and development and the cephalad migration to the substance of our claims and how we're going to prove to the next jury that this is a defective design, that they were negligent in the design of the device at issue before this jury, and it's relevant to our claim for punitive damages.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question on cephalad migration.

The defendants have asserted there is no instance of cephalad migration resulting in death after the Recovery filter. Do you agree with that?

MR. STOLLER: I can't -- let me -- I can't contest that. I don't know the -- I do not know that that is not true. So I don't know that it is true, but I can't contest it.

THE COURT: You don't know of any instances -MR. STOLLER: I do not.

10:16:49 25

THE COURT: -- of cephalad migration causing death after the Recovery?

MR. STOLLER: I do not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And do you also agree there is very little, if any, evidence of cephalad migration at all after the Recovery?

MR. STOLLER: All things are relative. They would argue there's very little evidence of any migration, so it's a relative term. I will say there is not a lot of cephalad migration. It is, again, tying back to a direct result of why they designed the G2 the way they did.

If they had done a root cause analysis and said it's migrating caudally -- excuse me, cranially for this reason and we need to determine what are the appropriate diameters of it and done some research and study and those sort of things and made a determination as to those issues and designed based on that, we might be in a different world today.

The problem is and the reality is they suffered death after death after death because they had not properly designed the Recovery in the first instance with respect to -- with respect to a number of issues, but particularly as we're talking about here, with respect to its likelihood to migrate to the heart.

In reaction to that, they then just said, well, we're just going to make it much wider. And it is significant in

10:18:15 25

understanding the reasonableness of that decision, of why did they go from something that was -- I don't have the dimensions in front of me, but something that was around an order of 28 to 32 millimeters in width to something that was 40 millimeters, plus or minus, without testing anything. It was an extreme reaction, Your Honor, to what had happened.

Again, the fact of the cephalad migrations is relevant. The fact of the deaths is relevant, too, for this reason, and I don't think we overplayed our hand in Booker and we're not going to overplay our hand in Jones on this issue, but it is relevant to what they did. They faced multiple deaths as a result of that. And instead of doing a proper root cause analysis and saying why is this happening, why are these things moving, they made a conclusory determination that, well, what we'll do is just make this substantially wider. And they didn't test it. They didn't determine what effects that would have in terms of these other failure modes we're talking about.

Does it fix -- I'm going to use air quotes again around the word "fix." Does it fix caudal migration? By in large, yes, it does. But it is the very reason that the G2, and thus the Eclipse, suffer all of the cascade of problems they suffer.

And, again, Dr. McMeeking testified to this in Booker and will testify to it again in Jones, that that design

10:19:40 25

decision, one that was not based on any determination of root cause, that was not based on any testing at all, is the reason for the problems with this device. And, as a matter of fact, the reason they made that change ties directly to these cephalad migrations and directly to the -- and the reasonableness of it -- and you've heard me.

THE COURT: You've made that point.

But this is the question I want to ask you: I understand your argument that the cephalad migrations, in your view, caused Bard to take a step in the design that was untested and that led to other problems which the plaintiffs have experienced. And so I understand your argument as to why the phenomenon of cephalad migration is relevant in telling the design defect story.

I'm having more difficulty understanding why the deaths are relevant. It's the fact of cephalad migration that you say caused them to expand it, and by and large fixed that problem. So the jury, I think — I think your argument's reasonable, the jury should be able to understand that chain of events. But why do the deaths play a role in that relevancy?

MR. STOLLER: Your Honor, the jury's got to decide the reasonableness of their conduct in two places: Both on the substance of our claim on our substantive claim for negligence and reasonableness of their actions is part of what

21

2.2.

23

24

10:21:08 25

they're going to have to decide. Were these folks reasonable in what they did?

And given -- the story, again, it's not just happened here to Ms. Jones, it's the whole story from the get-go.

Our contention is that these devices never should have been on the market from the very get-go. They were not reasonable in their actions starting from the Asch study right through the end, and the failure -- again, death after death after death, the weight of the consequences here are important in terms of evaluating the reasonableness of what they did. Was it reasonable for them not to determine a root cause?

A jury would weigh it differently. Candidly, I think they would. Is it reasonable for them not to have done anything, or not to have done testing if the caudal migration — I'm sorry, if the cephalad migrations in the Recovery had been 25 millimeters? What if they'd only been 25 millimeters? Well, the jury could assess that and say, you know, not that unreasonable not to have to go and figure out a root cause in that case. Not that unreasonable to not necessarily do a bunch of design testing.

It is, in that context understanding -- and, again, I don't think we overplayed our hand in Booker on these things. We didn't parade out death after death after death and spend hours on it. It is part of the story.

Is it reasonable when you're having these kind of

10:21:09 1 consequences as a result of your initial design, which we take 2 issue with from the very beginning and should never have been 3 on the market in the first place, that's our case, but is it reasonable even assuming you get past that issue to not take -- not do root cause analyses, not do adequate testing, 10:21:20 given the significant problems they cause. It's a big 6 7 difference between a death and something that moves just a 8 little bit and it will be in the jury's mind in terms of assessing reasonableness. THE COURT: All right. I understand that point. 10:21:39 10 11 Thank you. 12 Mr. Lerner. MR. LERNER: Again, there is no cephalad migration in 13 this case. Bard should be judged based on the Eclipse filter. 14 Mr. Stoller talked about punitive damages. Bard 10:21:58 15 16 fixed the issue it was having with the Recovery filter 17 migrating to the heart. That's not an issue here, and I don't 18 think the jury should be making decisions or considerations about whether, for punitive damages, it's a migration to the 19 10:22:12 20 heart that caused death with the Recovery filter. It just has no relevance to the claims in this case. 21 22 We should be judged based on the Eclipse filter 23 itself. 24 THE COURT: All right. Thanks.

The third issue that was raised in the Bard memo was

10:22:33 25

10:23:50 25

the FDA warning letter. And the issue that was raised in the defendants' memorandum was the FDA jury instruction.

I will tell you my inclination, and you're free to comment on it.

I feel that I should approach the Jones trial as an independent trial and I should take the same approach there that I did in Booker. Namely, I'm not going to rule now the FDA warning letter is admissible. I will make that decision as I hear the evidence come in.

Well, I'm now speaking about Section 3 of the warning letter, which I think is really the relevant portion.

So we'd go into the trial in the same way we did in Booker, without it being mentioned until such point the defendants believe — the plaintiffs believe it becomes relevant, then I'd be happy to consider it just as I did in Booker.

And similarly on the FDA instructions, I continue to be of the view that the jury understood the nature of the 510(k) process, but I also understand what plaintiff has argued about the 510(k) issue.

My view is we should settle that at jury instructions when we're in the trial, we know what's being argued, and we've got the context of the trial to make that decision.

So I'm not inclined to rule today that the FDA jury instruction should be given, but I'm not closing my mind to

that. I want to consider that in the context of the trial. 10:23:53 1 2 That's what I'm inclined to do with those two issues, 3 but I'm happy to hear thoughts on this. 4 Plaintiffs, do you want to comment? 10:24:09 5 MR. O'CONNOR: I think your proposal is much like we 6 did in Booker and that makes sense. 7 Of course we think the FDA warning letter has 8 relevance to a number of issues, and we've raised that. And 9 to mention in that 3(b) section -- I think it's 3(c), Your 10:24:28 10 Honor, seven of those eight complaints were Eclipse. 11 But I think we understand your position and believe 12 that we will eventually be approaching you during trial on this. 13 THE COURT: All right. 14 10:24:42 15 Defendants. 16 MR. ROGERS: Your Honor, we don't disagree. I think 17 your approach is clearly reasonable. I think all the parties need to see how the evidence comes in and ultimately whether 18 the warning letter should be admissible and whether the charge 19 should be given. I think those all can be taken up at trial. 10:24:57 20 21 THE COURT: All right. Then on those two issues, 22 we'll simply indicate in the minute entry that the approach to 23 the FDA warning letter in this trial is the same as in Booker, 24 that that's an issue that shouldn't be raised in front of the 10:25:12 25 jury without first being raised with me. But I'll consider it

10:26:34 25

in the same manner we did based on what's been presented and argued to the jury. And I will consider the FDA instructions at the time we settle jury instructions.

On that point, my intention on jury instructions is to look at what you propose in your final pretrial order for revisions to the jury instructions and then revise them and get them back to you during the first week in trial so we can then set a time to talk about them.

There's some obvious changes. I mean, we're not going to have the same nonparty at fault doctors or intervening cause claims. There may be others that are made. But there's some changes that need to be made. The basic claims are the same. Although I understand from what my judicial assistant said this morning that you are dropping Mr. Jones' loss of consortium claim?

MR. O'CONNOR: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. I was thinking we'd have to add an instruction on that, but we won't.

Okay. So look over the instructions. Comment on what you think should be changed and I'll turn them around and get them back to you during the first week of trial and we can talk about them then, along with the FDA proposal that the plaintiff's making.

Did you guys hear that?

MR. STOLLER: I'm sorry, Your Honor.

10:26:35 1 THE COURT: I didn't think you did. 2 You can read the transcript on that. 3 No. 4 I'll get you the instructions during the first week 5 of trial and you can make your FDA instruction proposal then. 10:26:43 6 I will tell you that as I read it again, it still 7 seems to me to be like a pretty direct comment on the 8 evidence. So you might think about whether there's a way to rephrase it to make clear the point that the FDA 510(k) 10:27:08 10 process decides substantial equivalence and does not address 11 the same thing as the PMA process which decides fair -- I mean 12 safety and effectiveness. It may be more persuasive to me if it's reworded a bit. But that's up to you as to whether or 13 not you want to do that. I'm happy to hear whatever you 14 10:27:29 15 propose. 16 I think that addresses all of the issues that were raised in the briefs for today. 17 There's another issue that the defendants raised, 18 which is the redaction of matters from the Booker trial. But 19 10:27:46 20 before we address that, is there anything else you all want to raise in the nature of changes in rulings with respect to 21 2.2. Jones that hasn't been discussed? 23 MR. ROGERS: Nothing from the defendant, Your Honor. 24 MR. O'CONNOR: Nothing from us, the plaintiffs. 10:28:05 25 THE COURT: On this redaction issue, help me

understand what it is -- by the way, I don't have any problem 10:28:07 1 2 with waiting until all the transcripts are in to make the 3 decision, but I'm not clear in what we would be redacting and why. 10:28:21 5 MS. HELM: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 In previous litigation, the plaintiffs took the 7 position that exhibits tendered into evidence during the trial 8 were now public and had to be sealed. And we addressed that --10:28:33 10 THE COURT: Had to be sealed? 11 MS. HELM: We had to move to seal them because they 12 became public records once they were tendered as exhibits at 13 trial. So there are limited number -- I understand the 14 exhibits have been given back to the parties. I guess the 10:28:46 15 16 electronic version still exists here in the court. But --17 THE COURT: But it's not in the docket. MS. HELM: Correct. 18 THE COURT: And might have even been wiped off the 19 computer. Traci is nodding. I think it's been eliminated 10:29:00 20 21 from the computer that was in the jury room. So I don't think 22 we have the exhibits here any more. 23 MS. HELM: Okay. So I guess the clarification is to 24 the extent that the plaintiffs take the position that because 10:29:14 25 an exhibit was tendered into evidence at trial, in order to

protect that from being disseminated publicly outside of the 10:29:19 1 2 confines of the trial, do we need to move to seal them? 3 Because if we don't, then a substantial portion of the 4 potential motion is not necessary. If we do, then there are a 10:29:39 limited number of exhibits we would move to seal. 6 And we understand the sealing standard and all of 7 that. 8 But we raise this issue -- I raised it at the 9 pretrial and we're raising it because of a position they took 10:29:51 10 in a case, the case in Nevada a few years ago. 11 THE COURT: Let me make sure I understand what you're 12 saying, Ms. Helm. You said if they don't. If they don't 13 think it needs to be sealed, you're okay. Are you thinking it's then governed by the protective order in terms of use in 14 10:30:07 15 other places? 16 MS. HELM: Yes, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Okay. I'll be happy to hear from plaintiffs on that. 18 As you know, because we're at the dispositive portion 19 10:30:16 20 of the trial, the Ninth Circuit standard is compelling need or compelling interests. 21 22 MS. HELM: Your Honor, I'm well aware of the 23 standard. And then I don't -- there may be very, very limited 24 portions of the transcript where an exhibit is read in detail 10:30:36 25 that we might seek to redact. Frankly, I'm going through it

24

10:31:57 25

as quickly as I can and haven't gotten to anything yet, but I just want to make sure that we have that -- that we preserve that right. And ask that we do it -- the whole purpose was let's just do it one time rather than having to do it every time a transcript drops.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MS. HELM: Thank you.

THE COURT: Plaintiff's counsel.

MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, the people on our team that are working on this are not here. But as a practical matter, this courtroom is open to the public, and so anything that comes into evidence is a matter of public record.

And to the extent that this should probably be briefed, I think that's what we think should happen here because it's been a major issue, and I think it's going to continue to be an issue in these trials, as to what they contend should not be a matter of public record, or whatever their position is.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that.

You do need to file a motion in light of the plaintiff's position. And I agree that we should only do it once. So is your thought that within a certain number of days after the last transcript is produced?

MS. HELM: Following the order or rule, my proposal is 21 days after the last transcript drops.

10:31:59 1 THE COURT: When you say drops, you mean gets in the 2 docket? 3 MS. HELM: Yes, sir. 4 THE COURT: Any objection to that? 10:32:08 5 MR. O'CONNOR: The timing of where that may end up in 6 our trial -- and I believe Julia Zaic and Laura Smith are the two people that are front and center on this, I believe. 7 8 I believe for the time that makes sense. 9 THE COURT: What I will do is say in the minute entry that 21 days after the last transcript is filed in the docket, 10:32:28 10 the motion will be filed. And it will be briefed in the 11 12 normal course. If you find that because we're in the Jones 13 trial at that time you need an extension, you can raise that with me, obviously. 14 10:32:42 15 Question. How do you know when it's the last 16 transcript? 17 Are you keeping track? MS. HELM: We're following it. We're following it, 18 Your Honor. 19 10:32:55 20 THE COURT: Okay. We'll trust you to correctly identify it. 21 22 MS. HELM: And once we identify -- once we think the 23 last transcript has been filed on the docket, we'll notify the 24 plaintiffs and we can file something with the Court if you 10:33:06 25 want, just to file a notice that will start the briefing.

10:33:11 1 THE COURT: Okay. Hold on. 2 (The Court and the court reporter confer.) 3 THE COURT: Ms. Helm, I assume the transcripts we're 4 talking about are just trial transcripts; right? 10:35:33 5 MS. HELM: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Not any other hearing transcripts? 6 7 MS. HELM: No, no, just trial transcripts. And I 8 actually -- I think it actually may have -- we may be 21 days 9 from yesterday. 10:35:41 10 THE COURT: Tricia tells me that she has finished the transcripts for the verdict return and that's going to be 11 12 filed. She was going to confirm with Elaine that everything 13 Elaine has done is on the docket. But assuming the verdict is the last one, she'll say 14 10:35:56 15 on the docket last trial transcript, and that will trigger the 21 days. 16 17 MS. HELM: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Now, something she pointed out that I 18 don't think is a problem, is that under the local rules 19 10:36:07 20 there's 90 days to seek redaction of a transcript. After 90 days the transcript is made available to the public. 21 22 I'm assuming that 21 days after today or tomorrow --23 or Monday will not be 90 days after the first trial transcript 24 was filed. I think we're okay within that window. 10:36:28 25 MS. HELM: I think if -- 21 days from today, for

10:36:33 1 example, is going to be May 4th and we started trial on 2 March 13, so we're within the 90. 3 THE COURT: Okay. So we should be okay on that. 4 MS. HELM: April, May, June. As long as we have it 5 done by whatever the June date is. 10:36:48 6 THE COURT: Okay. So you don't need to file 7 anything, Tricia will simply note it's the last transcript and 8 that will be the trigger. 9 MS. HELM: That will be our trigger. 10:37:10 10 THE COURT: Okay. In terms of the schedule that 11 remains, as you know -- I will tell you we have the jury 12 questionnaires in. I have not -- we don't necessarily have all of them, but we've got a big stack. I've not gone through 13 them yet to identify who is going to be excused for hardship. 14 The questionnaires will be again available for you to 10:37:35 15 16 pick up on the 20th of this month. On the 24th, I will tell 17 you who is being excused for hardship. And then on May 4th we will talk about those jury issues, as we did at the last final 18 pretrial conference. 19 10:38:01 20 In terms of the other dates that are relevant, we said in the order that was entered at Docket 10587 that the 21 22 final pretrial order is due on April 27th. 23 Motions in limine are due on April 18th. 24 Responses to motions in limine on April 25th. 10:38:27 25 And, again, it's still -- there's a page limit that's

identified in the order.

And deposition designations by April 20th.

And then we're going to have the final pretrial conference, as indicated, on May 4th.

That's everything that I had on my list. Do plaintiffs have other matters you'd like to raise?

MR. O'CONNOR: Yes, Your Honor.

We are in the process today, I think, of exchanging exhibits. And while we have that long exhibit list from the Booker trial, we're in the process of identifying as best we can a set of exhibits that we believe will be used in this trial.

What we would like is a meaningful meet and confer with the defendants about admissibility of exhibits that we will be able to provide them. And if that doesn't work, discussion about a procedure where we could sort some of those evidentiary foundational issues out before we come down here and use our time on that.

I think under Rule 104(a), that gives us some -- at least some authority we should be able to, if necessary, call a custodian of records, get a Rule 30(b)(6) witness, and try to address a lot of these issues before we ever step in this court for trial and our time on the clock starts ticking away.

So we are taking steps to work on that on our end, but we would like to have a lot of this worked out before we

10:40:22 1 get to trial so we know what will be coming in for sure and 2 what will not. 3 THE COURT: So what precisely are you proposing, Mr. O'Connor? 10:40:32 MR. O'CONNOR: Right now Mr. Combs is working on 6 exhibits. I think, first of all, we should have set up a time 7 to meet with the defense and quickly find out what objections 8 they have and who is available on the defense side that we 9 could depose outside of the court, for example, to get the 10:40:50 10 evidentiary deficiencies they claim exist out of the way, and 11 present it that way. Under maybe perhaps a Rule 104 procedure 12 in advance of court to deal with admissibility of evidence. 13 And I can give you examples of things. You know, we went through the whole thing about the monthly reports that 14 finally came in --10:41:14 15 THE COURT: I know your examples. 16 17 MR. O'CONNOR: Pardon me? THE COURT: I know your examples. I know the issues 18 that came up about the documents. 19 What are defendants' thoughts on this? 10:41:21 20 MS. HELM: Your Honor, I have told Mr. Stoller on 21 22 more than one occasion that we will be happy to sit down and 23 meet and confer and go over the exhibits and stipulate to as 24 many as we possibly can. 10:41:36 25 One issue that continues to come up is I don't think,

21

2.2.

23

24

10:43:10 25

and I stand corrected if I did, that we ever made them prove up, or if we did, we are not going to, a document as a regularly kept business record of Bard. We'll stipulate the documents are regularly kept business records of Bard.

But there are other objections that may apply to an exhibit, depending on who's the witness with whom they try to use it, or there may be, as we -- as we learned in Booker, hearsay-within-hearsay issues. Some of those are resolved because you ruled on them and we have redacted documents.

But we're happy to talk about and to stipulate that exhibits are regularly kept business records, but we can't stipulate that they're admissible for all reasons because there may be foundation issues and there may be other issues. But we've always said we would have a meaningful meet and confer with them.

THE COURT: Mr. O'Connor.

MR. O'CONNOR: I think we're happy to set anything. Not that I'm a pessimist, but I do think eventually we're going to have to discuss a procedure to -- to address foundational issues that we may not be able to agree to.

And, you know, in terms of how the exhibits are used once we get all the foundational requirements and evidentiary requirements, I suppose those are issues we'll deal with in trial. But as much as we can get that ironed out and make the time that you're allotting us used for putting in evidence and

proving it to this jury, is, I think, to everybody's advantage 10:43:14 1 2 in this court. 3 THE COURT: Well, Ms. Helm just said they would be 4 willing to stipulate to business records for Bard documents. 10:43:29 That, to me, is the biggest issue you were encountering on some of those exhibits. So work through those. 6 7 MR. O'CONNOR: We'll work through that. 8 THE COURT: If there are other issues --9 admissibility issues, hearsay within hearsay, personal knowledge of the witness, some of the other objections that 10:43:43 10 were made -- they can preserve those for trial. And those 11 12 aren't the kinds of objections that are likely to be resolved in a 104(a) hearing. If it's hearsay within hearsay, it is. 13 MR. COMBS: Your Honor, I just wanted to interject --14 10:44:01 15 MR. O'CONNOR: Lincoln Combs. MR. COMBS: Yeah, Lincoln Combs for the plaintiffs, 16 17 Your Honor. We've got -- the list we sent this morning is about 18 265 I'm told of what we think will be the focus of Jones. 19 We're still reserving the right to go to the bigger of about 10:44:15 20 4400 that was the Booker list. But that 265 includes a lot of 21 22 those. It's about half new and about half stuff from Booker. 23 So our hope is that with a much more manageable list, we can 24 go through them, document by document if we have to, in that 10:44:36 25 kind of process.

10:44:37 1 And as you probably remember, I have done that with 2 Ms. Helm before for privilege logs. We've gotten granular 3 when we've had to to get bigger picture rulings from you. So we can certainly do that kind of process. 10:44:50 THE COURT: Well, yeah, that's what you ought to do. I agree. You should. Good idea. 6 7 MR. O'CONNOR: We just need to set it up and make 8 sure it happens. 9 THE COURT: Well, you're all here. You've got your 10:45:01 10 calendars. Set it up before you leave. 11 MR. O'CONNOR: We can do that now. 12 THE COURT: You don't need to do it on the record. Any other matters from the plaintiffs? 13 MR. CLARK: Your Honor, Shannon Clark. 14 10:45:11 15 Just one housekeeping matter. I was curious if the 16 Court still had a Word version of the final preliminary 17 instructions that were given to the jury and the final instructions that were given to the jury on March 29th? 18 19 THE COURT: Yes, we do. MR. CLARK: Going through there, I thought that would 10:45:25 20 be a good template to work from, and it would be much easier 21 2.2. if it was in a Word document. 23 MS. HELM: That would be very helpful. 24 THE COURT: We can e-mail it to you. I'll have Nancy 10:45:34 25 e-mail to you the preliminary instructions we gave at the

10:46:57 25

beginning of the case and the final instructions and you can then work off that document.

MR. CLARK: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. HELM: That would be very helpful, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Anything from defendants?

MS. HELM: Yes, Your Honor.

The plaintiffs have asked us to accept subpoenas for, and my number is going to be approximate, somewhere between approximately 14 or 15 either Bard employees or former employees, and we've agreed to do that. We also agreed to do that in Booker, and there were 15 or 16 Booker and they actually ended up only calling four of those people. We had one witness who sat in the courthouse all day and never got called.

We'd just ask by the time of the pretrial conference if plaintiffs could let us know whether they can narrow that list down or when they actually need people, because we're asking these folks to put their personal and professional lives on hold for two weeks. Also, it's during May, which is a busy season for anyone who has school-aged children and people are trying to plan vacations and graduations and things like that. So we would ask for a little more direction on the schedules for these 14 people. And if they're not going to use them, if they would let us know. Not asking for it today,

```
just asking that that be addressed at the time of the pretrial
10:47:00
          1
          2
               conference.
          3
                        THE COURT: I think that's reasonable. I think you
               all can talk about that.
                        Anything else we need to address?
10:47:07
          6
                        All right.
          7
                        MR. O'CONNOR: Nothing from the plaintiffs. Thank
          8
               you.
          9
                        MR. ROGERS: Nothing from the defendants.
                        THE COURT: See you on May 4th. Thanks.
10:47:12 10
         11
                        MR. ROGERS: Thank you.
         12
                        MR. STOLLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
         13
                    (End of transcript.)
         14
         15
         16
         17
         18
         19
         20
         21
         22
         23
         24
         25
```

CERTIFICATE I, PATRICIA LYONS, do hereby certify that I am duly appointed and qualified to act as Official Court Reporter for the United States District Court for the District of Arizona. I FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing pages constitute a full, true, and accurate transcript of all of that portion of the proceedings contained herein, had in the above-entitled cause on the date specified therein, and that said transcript was prepared under my direction and control, and to the best of my ability. DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 20th day of April, 2018. s/ Patricia Lyons, RMR, CRR Official Court Reporter